

Data may have been updated since publication. For the most current information, see www.ers.usda.gov/publications/agoutlook/aotables/.

Farm, Rural, and Natural Resource Indicators

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Annual percent change		
							2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Cash receipts (\$ billion)	192.1	200.1	195.0	216.6	241.2	239.0f	11.1	11.4	-0.9
Crops	92.5	93.3	101.0	111.0	117.8	114.1f	9.9	6.1	-3.1
Livestock	99.6	106.7	94.0	105.6	123.5	124.9f	12.3	17.0	1.1
Direct government payments (\$ billion)	22.9	20.7	11.2	17.2	13.3	23.0f	53.6	-22.7	72.9
Gross cash income (\$ billion)	228.7	235.6	221.0	249.5	271.7	279.5f	12.9	8.9	2.9
Net cash income (\$ billion)	56.7	60.1	49.5	71.6	85.5	82.8f	44.6	19.4	-3.2
Net value added (\$ billion)	91.9	95.0	78.6	101.2	125.9	119.3f	28.8	24.4	-5.2
Farm equity (\$ billion)	1,025.6	1,070.2	1,110.7	1,180.8	1,293.9	1,376.9f	6.3	9.6	6.4
Farm debt-asset ratio	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.4	13.8	13.4f	-2.7	-4.2	-2.9
Farm household income (\$/farm household)	61,947	64,117	65,761	68,597	81,480p	83,461f	4.3	18.8	2.4
Farm household income relative to average U.S. household income (%)	108.6	110.2	113.7	116.1	134.6p	na	2.1	15.9	na
Nonmetro-metro difference in poverty rate (% points)	2.6	3.1	2.6	2.1	na	na	-19.2	na	na
Cropland harvested (million acres)	314	311	307	315	312	312p	2.6	-1.0	0.0
USDA conservation program expenditures (\$ bil.) ¹	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.3	5.1	na	2.4	18.6	na

Food and Fiber Sector Indicators

U.S. gross domestic product (\$ billion)	9,817	10,128	10,470	10,971	11,734	12,487	4.8	7.0	6.4
Share of GDP in agriculture and related industries (%) ²	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	na	0.0	0.0	na
Share of GDP in agriculture (%) ²	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	na	11.1	19.2	na
Total agricultural imports (\$ billion) ¹	38.9	39.0	41.0	45.7	52.7	57.7	11.5	15.3	9.5
Total agricultural exports (\$ billion) ¹	50.7	52.7	53.3	56.2	62.4	62.4	5.4	11.0	0.0
Export share of the volume of U.S. agricultural production (%)	17.6	17.6	16.7	17.9	16.3	na	7.2	-8.9	na
CPI for food (1982-84=100)	167.9	173.1	176.2	180.0	186.2	190.7	2.2	3.4	2.4
Share of U.S. disposable income spent on food (%)	9.8	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.5	na	-1.1	1.1	na
Share of total food expenditures for at-home consumption (%)	51.7	51.7	50.8	50.3	49.7	na	-1.0	-1.2	na
Farm-to-retail price spread (1982-84=100)	210.3	215.4	221.2	225.6	232.1	238.3	2.0	2.9	2.7
Total USDA food and nutrition assistance spending (\$ billion) ¹	32.6	34.2	38.0	41.8	46.2	50.9	10.0	10.5	10.2

f = Forecast. p = Preliminary. na = Not available. All dollar amounts are in current dollars.

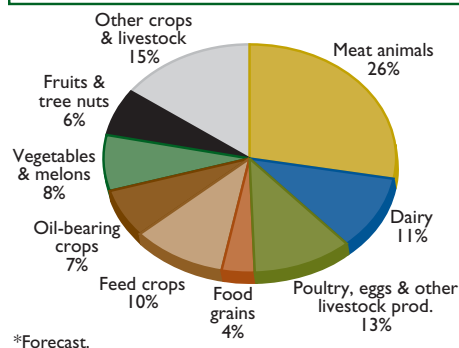
¹ Based on October-September fiscal years ending with year indicated.

² The methodology for computing these measures has changed. These statistics are not comparable to previously published statistics.

Sources and computation methodology are available at: www.ers.usda.gov/amberwaves/aggdp.htm

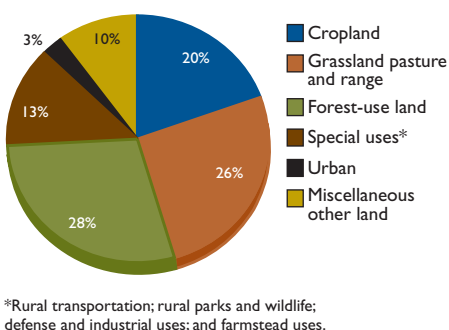
Cash receipts from farming, 2006*

Total receipts: \$231.7 billion



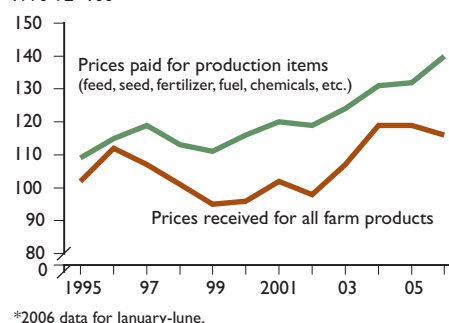
Major uses of U.S. land, 2002

Total: 2,264 million acres



Prices paid and received by farmers

1990-92=100



For more information, see www.ers.usda.gov/amberwaves/

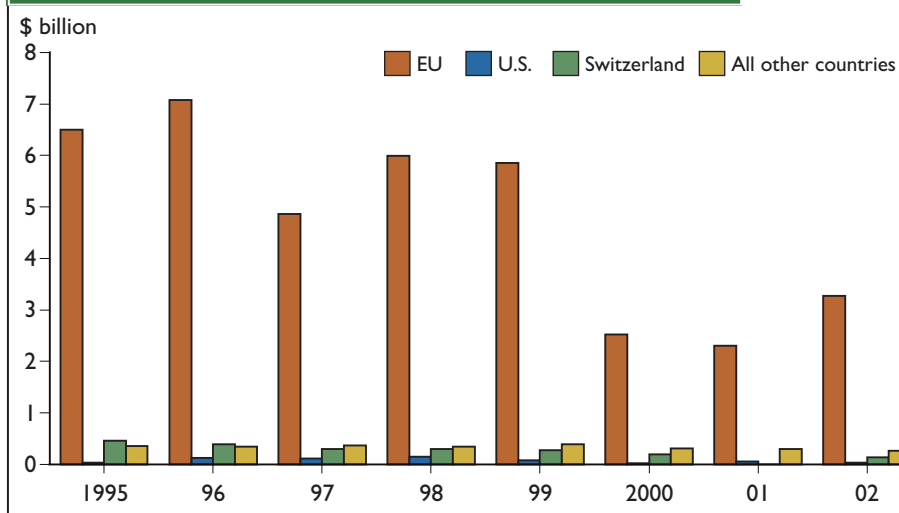
Behind the Data

WTO Trade Policy Commitments Database

Under the Agreement on Agriculture, World Trade Organization (WTO) members agreed to rules governing the type and level of agricultural policies they may use. These rules fall under three areas: domestic support (price support and producer subsidies), export subsidies, and market access (tariffs and tariff-rate quotas). Countries agreed to limit domestic policies considered to be trade distorting, reduce their use of export subsidies, and decrease tariffs. They also agreed to allow for a minimal level of imports of some products through tariff-rate quotas—two-tiered tariffs with a lower tariff levied on imports up to a certain quantity.

WTO member countries are required to report on their compliance with commitments under the Agreement on Agriculture. The ERS WTO Trade Policy Commitments Database assembles WTO member notifications and displays the information in a user-friendly format with various options for viewing and downloading data. ERS has calculated the U.S. dollar equivalent of WTO member expenditures on domestic support and export subsidies, and aggregated detailed tariff data by commodity category, facilitating comparisons of data across member coun-

EU dominates WTO members' spending on export subsidies



tries. The data provide a profile of countries' agricultural support and protection.

Domestic support data in the ERS database includes annual levels of support by WTO members, how the countries provide it, and how they spend it. In 2002, the European Union (EU), the United States, and Japan accounted for 93 percent of all domestic support outlays reported to the WTO and 94 percent of the most trade-distorting support.

Export subsidy data include expenditures on export subsidies and the quantity of subsidized exports, by commodity. Since 1995, worldwide use of export subsidies reported to the WTO has declined by half, aided by a strong U.S. dollar and high world market prices for many agricultural products in 2000-02, as well as by policy reforms that reduced the need for export subsidies. Over the same period, the EU has been the largest user of export subsidies, accounting for 90-95 percent of the total reported by all WTO members.

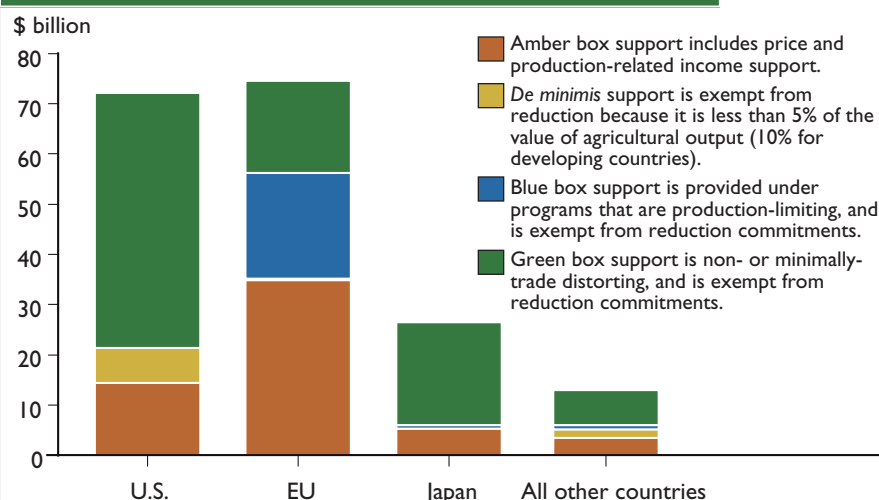
Tariff protection data include both *bound* (the maximum tariff levels countries can charge) and *applied* (lower tariffs that some countries actually charge on imports) tariff rates, as well as in- and over-quota tariffs for products with tariff-rate quotas. Against a high global average rate of 63 percent for WTO bound tariffs, bound tariff levels vary considerably across regions and among products.

Mary Anne Normile,
mnormile@ers.usda.gov

For more information . . .

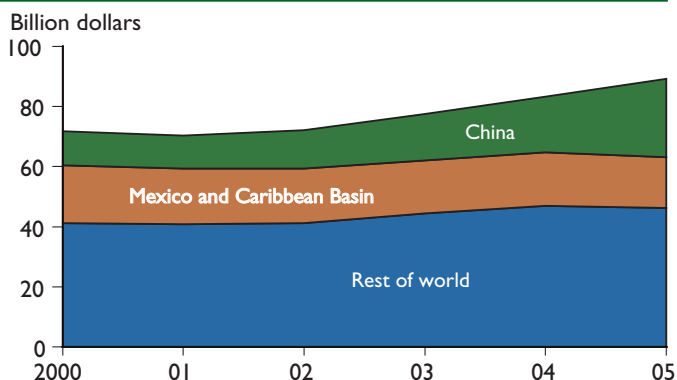
The Agricultural WTO Trade Policy Commitments Database, available at www.ers.usda.gov/db/wto/.

Three countries dominate 2001 domestic support spending



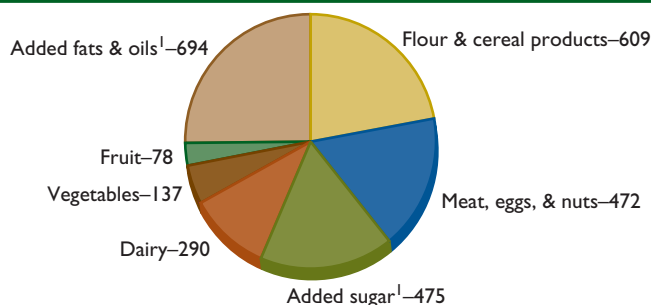
Markets and Trade

U.S. textile and apparel imports, by source



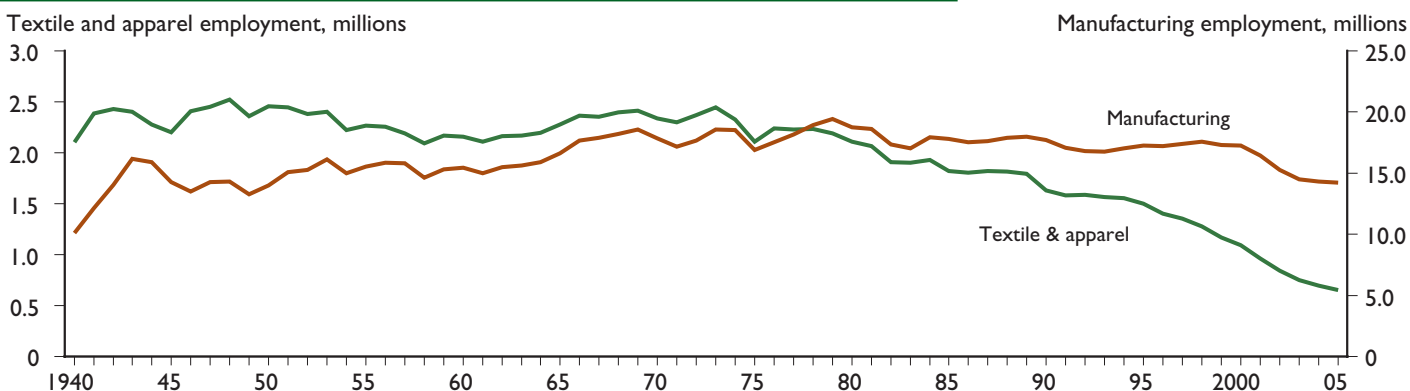
Diet and Health

Added fats and oils provide more calories per day for the average American than any other food group



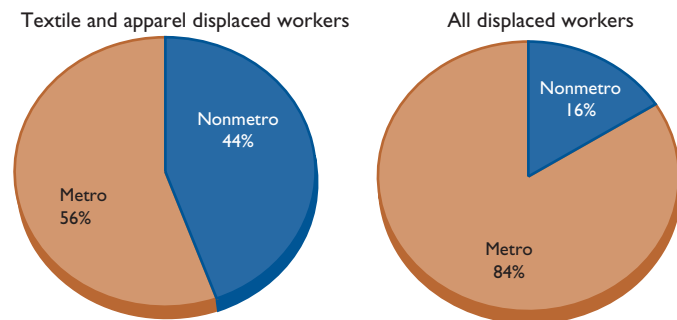
Rural America

Textile and apparel jobs have declined more than all manufacturing jobs



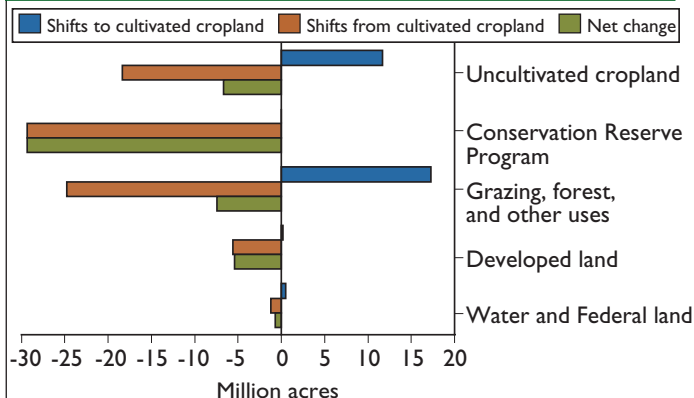
Rural America

A much larger share of textile and apparel displaced workers lived in nonmetro areas, compared with all displaced workers, 1997-2003



Resources and Environment

Shifts to and from cultivated cropland, 1982-97



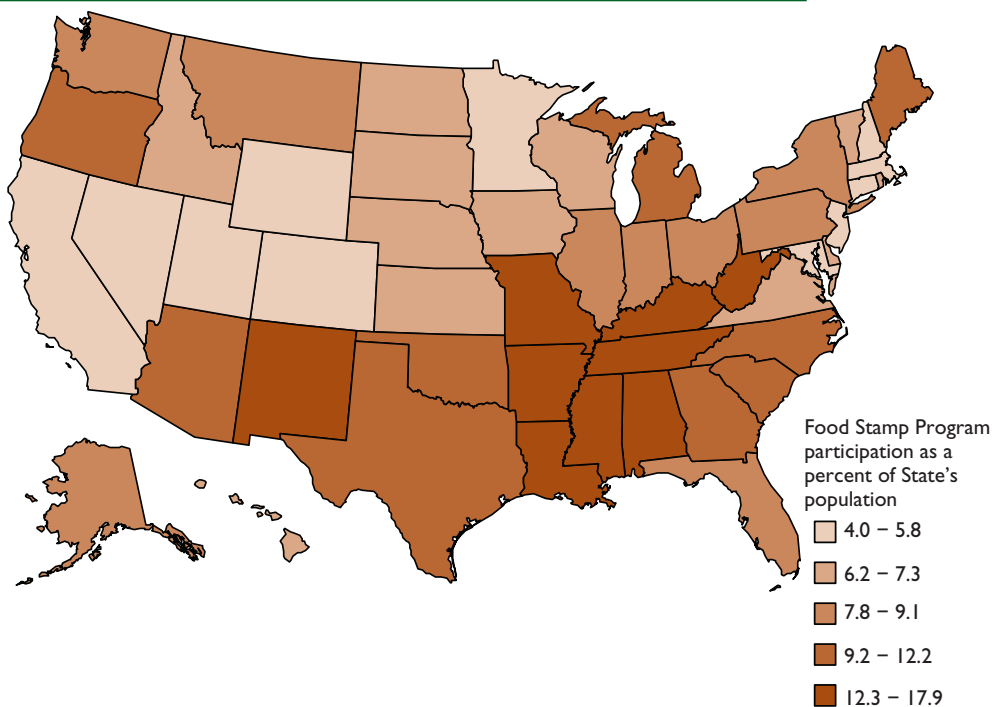
On The Map

Participation in USDA's Food Stamp Program varies by State

An average of 25.6 million people, or 8.7 percent of the U.S. population, received food stamps each month during fiscal year 2005, an increase from 8.1 percent in 2004. Hurricane-ravaged Louisiana had the largest share of its residents receiving food stamps in 2005—17.9 percent, displacing the District of Columbia, which had led the Nation in participation during 2001-04. Participation shares increased in most States from 2004, despite small declines in Rhode Island, Idaho, Nevada, and Wyoming. Average participation shares were lowest in New Hampshire at 4.0 percent, followed by New Jersey, Wyoming, and Nevada.

Linda Scott Kantor
lkantor@ers.usda.gov

Average monthly Food Stamp Program participation, 2005



Source: Prepared by USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA's Food and Nutrition Service and U.S. Census Bureau.

In the Long Run

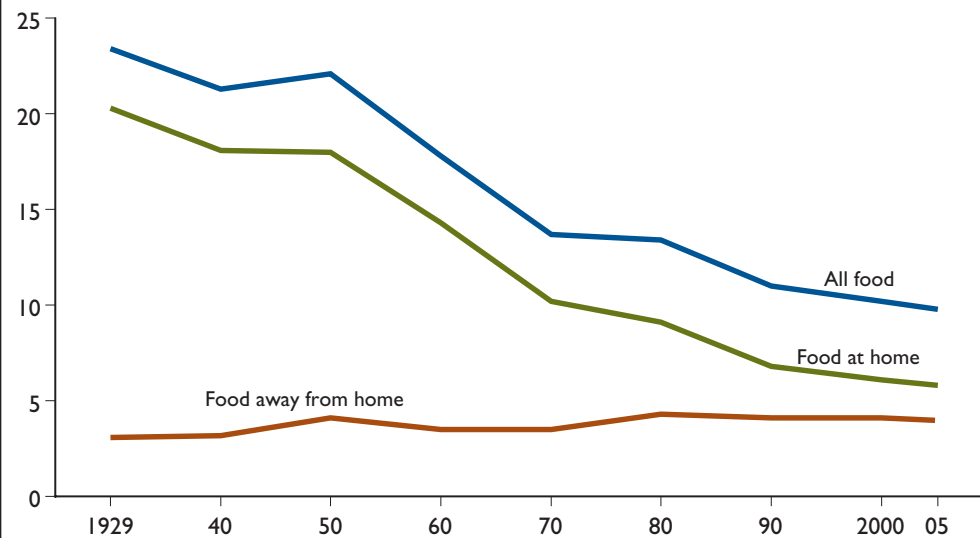
Share of income spent on food continues to decline

With incomes climbing at a faster rate than expenditures for food, Americans spent 9.9 percent of their disposable personal income on food in 2005, down from 23.4 percent in 1929. This decline is even more striking considering the labor and technology that go into the multitude of processed foods on today's supermarket shelves. In addition, almost half of our food dollars are now spent at restaurants and other eating places, while in 1929, food away from home accounted for 17 percent of food expenditures. Despite this jump in away-from-home eating, the share of income spent on food away from home has remained at around 4 percent.

Annette Clauson
aclauson@ers.usda.gov

Food is a good buy for U.S. consumers

Percent of income spent on food



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/cpifoodandexpenditures/data/table7.htm